

**HIV/AIDS Health Curriculum**  
**Grand Island Central School District**

<b>Grade Level</b>	<b>Standards/ Skills</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Key Vocabulary</b> <i>Each year, include previous years' vocabulary</i>	<b>Assessment</b>
<b>K</b>	Standards 1, 2 HIV.E.1  <u>Skills</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Self-Management</li><li>Communication</li></ul>	Personal hygiene: Proper hand washing; cover sneezes and coughs; proper disposal of bodily fluids.	Germ: <i>washable</i> and <i>not washable</i> . Allergies Tissues Waste basket Soap Water Latex Gloves Blood Vomit (synonyms) Body Fluids	Teacher observation Role-Play
<b>1</b>	Standards 1, 2 HIV.E.1  <u>Skills</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Self-Management</li><li>Communication</li></ul>	Reinforce personal hygiene topics introduced in K. Introduce immunization against illnesses.	Illness Measles Chicken Pox Whooping Cough Strep Throat Shots (flu shot)	Teacher observation Role-Play

2	Standards 1, 2  HIV.E.1 HIV.E.2 HIV.E.4 HIV.E.5  <u>Skills</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self-Management</li> <li>Communication</li> </ul>	Reinforce personal hygiene topics introduced in K and 1, relate to immune system and how to keep the immune system healthy (rest, diet, exercise). Other factors that affect the immune system (biology, frequency and quantity). Compare and contrast bacteria versus viruses. Discuss the different parts of blood and their functions. How immunization shots work. <i>Prevention Is Primary program.</i>	Immune System Bacteria Virus Blood cells (white, red, platelets) Plasma Cancer HIV	Experiment (Let's Look at Blood) Teacher observation Role-Play
3	Standards 1, 2 HIV.E.1 HIV.E.3 HIV.E.4 HIV.E.5  <u>Skills</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self-Management</li> <li>Communication</li> </ul>	Reinforce personal hygiene topics introduced in K, 1 and 2. Effect of illnesses on world populations. Increase awareness and tolerance. <i>Prevention Is Primary program.</i>	Sanitize Mosquitoes Epidemic SARS, Bird Flu, West Nile Virus, Lyme Disease, Malaria, etc. Quarantine	Teacher observation Role-play Center activities (write a letter, acceptance of others)

4	Standards 1, 2, 3 HIV.E.2 HIV.E.3 HIV.E.4 HIV.E.5 HIV.E.6  <u>Skills</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-Management</li> <li>• Communication</li> </ul>	Reinforce personal hygiene, blood and immune system topics introduced in K, 1, 2 and 3. How HIV is a blood-borne virus and weakens the immune system, which could become AIDS. Scientists are working to find a cure for many diseases. <i>Prevention Is Primary program.</i>	AIDS Blood-borne Communicable Non-communicable Organisms	Teacher observation Role-play Written tests Research projects
5	Standards 1, 2, 3 HIV.I.1 HIV.I.2 HIV.I.3 (through blood-to-blood contact) HIV.I.4 HIV.I.5  <u>Skills</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-Management</li> <li>• Communication</li> </ul>	Reinforce personal hygiene, blood and immune system topics introduced in K, 1, 2, 3 and 4. Science curriculum: Simple Living Things (cell basics and organisms). <i>Prevention Is Primary program.</i>	Symptoms IV drug use Transmitted Infectious Exposure Blood-transfusion	Teacher observation Role-play Research projects Written test

VERONICA CONNOR MIDDLE SCHOOL  
Grade 6 Health

Aids/HIV

- I     A)     The disease AIDS.
  - 1. Virus is easily destroyed by exposure to air/bleach/water.
  - 2. Destroys the Immune system by attacking specific "T" cells.
  - 3. Currently it is a deadly disease with limited treatment available.
  
- II    B)     How HIV enters the body.
  - 4. HIV lives in body fluids (blood, semen, vaginal secretions)
  - 5. Blood to Blood contact
  - 6. Sexual contact with an infected person
  - 7. IV Drug use (steroids, heroin, amphetamines)
  - 8. Maternal
  - 9. Sharing things to pierce their skin to make tattoos take blood oaths or pierced ears.
  
- III   C)     Sexual Contact that can lead to HIV infection
  - 10. Any contact between the penis and vagina, penis and mouth, and/or penis and anus can cause HIV to be transmitted from one person to another.
  - 11. Intercourse with a person infected with HIV may lead to the baby being born with HIV.
  
- IV   D)     Signs and Symptoms of AIDS
  - 12. There may be NO signs of this disease for many years. (Incubation from 5-8 or even 10 years)
  - 13. During this time people may be infected and not know it, thus spreading the disease.
  - 14. In later stages rare forms of cancer, lesions, pneumonia and neurological disorders may occur.
  
- V    E)     Prevention is abstinence
  - 15. The best method of prevention is abstain from any form of sexual contact.
  - 16. Do not engage in activities which would expose someone to body fluids.
  - 17. Do not share needles, use illegal drugs or share items with body fluids present.
  
- VI   F)     Treatment of HIV
  - 18. There are various modes of treatment for the different stages of HIV infection.
  - 19. Currently no cure therefore is a deadly disease.

VII G Questions & Answers

20. Students are given the opportunity to ask questions verbally in class or written on a 3x5 card concerning this topic.
21. The answers will be given in a factual manner that is age-appropriate.
22. If the question is deemed inappropriate the student will be told that this is not the time or place to be answered.

# VERONICA E. CONNOR MIDDLE SCHOOL

## Sixth Grade Science

### Family Living Curriculum

- I.) Endocrine System
  - A.) The role of the endocrine system
  - B.) Hormones
- II.) Understanding Puberty
  - A.) Physical development
    - 1.) Changes in physical appearance
    - 2.) Internal changes
      - a.) Hormones
      - b.) Reproductive system
  - B.) Cognitive development
    - 1.) Abstract/ Reflective thinking
    - 2.) Concrete thinking
  - C.) Socioemotional development
    - 1.) Social skills
    - 2.) Personal relationships
    - 3.) Sexual harassment
  - D.) Experiencing Puberty
    - 1.) Growth rates
      - a.) Physical
      - b.) Emotional
      - c.) Social
- III.) Background Briefing
  - A.) Defining puberty
  - B.) The growth spurt
  - C.) Primary sex characteristics
    - 1.) Female – menstruation
    - 2.) Male – genital growth and ejaculation
  - D.) Secondary sex characteristics
    - 1.) Female – breast development, addition of body fat, growth of body hair, etc.
    - 2.) Male – maturing of reproductive organs, growth of body hair, increase in height and weight, etc.
  - E.) Hormonal changes
- IV.) The Male Reproductive System
  - A.) Identification and functions of male genitalia
  - B.) External anatomy
  - C.) Internal anatomy

- V.) Major Events of Male Puberty
  - A.) Phases of development
  - B.) Growth of testes and penis
  - C.) Appearance of pubic hair
  - D.) Growth spurt
- VI.) The Female Reproductive System
  - A.) Identification and functions of female genitalia
  - B.) External anatomy
  - C.) Internal anatomy
- VII.) Major Events of Female Puberty
  - A.) Phases of development
  - B.) Breast development
  - C.) Appearance of pubic hair
  - D.) Menarche (menstruation)
- VIII.) Sexually Transmitted Diseases
  - A.) General overview of STD's (AIDS, chlamydia, herpes, etc.)
  - B.) Identification of common STD's
  - C.) Causes and transmission of STD's
  - D.) Methods of prevention of STD's
- IX.) Pregnancy
  - A.) Sexual Intercourse/ Fertilization/ Conception
  - B.) Development of fertilized egg
  - C.) Childbirth
- X.) Child Abuse
  - A.) Forms
  - B.) Prevention
  - C.) Reporting

Question and answer periods will be conducted as students cover each topic.

## HIV/AIDS FACTS REVIEW NATURE OF THE DISEASE

- Human Immunodeficiency Infection is a disease caused by a virus (HIV) which attacks the body's immune system and renders the body defenseless against other infections.
- HIV infection is a progressive disease that develops in stages (see chart).

STAGE I	Mild flu-like symptoms which improve in a few days <u>or</u> no symptoms.
Acute Infection	0-6 months HIV antibody test negative Able to pass the virus to others
STAGE II	No symptoms - person feels and looks well 6 months - 7-10 years
Asymptomatic	HIV antibody test positive Able to pass the virus to others
STAGE III	Persistent mild symptoms develop (swollen lymph nodes, diarrhea, fever, night sweats, weight loss, fatigue)
Symptomatic	1-2 years
(Formerly PGL or ARC)	HIV antibody test positive Able to pass virus to others
STAGE IV	Symptoms worsen due to depleted immune system
AIDS	Frequent episodes of opportunistic infections or cancers (i.e. Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP), Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), tuberculosis etc.)
Opportunistic Infections	Possible neurological symptoms (i.e. memory loss, confusion, seizures etc.) 2 year - ? HIV antibody test positive Able to pass virus to others

- AIDS is the last stage of HIV infection, the point when a person will be sick.
- At present there is no cure for AIDS and no vaccine for protecting uninfected individuals from HIV infection.



## HIV/AIDS FACTS REVIEW

### TRANSMISSION OF HIV

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is found in high concentrations in the blood, semen and vaginal secretions of infected individuals.
- HIV is transmitted (passed) from an infected person to another by specific behaviors.
- Transmission behaviors include:

#### I. Blood to Blood Contact

- Sharing of needles, as in IV drug use, is a high risk behavior for HIV transmission. Potential for blood transfer also exists in unclean ear-piercing, tattooing, blood brother ceremonies, sharing of razors, and accidental injury with needles or other sharp objects.
- Mother to baby in pregnancy.
- Transfusion with HIV infected blood or tissue (organs, sperm etc). Since 1985 all blood used in transfusion in USA is tested for HIV antibody.

#### II. Unprotected Sexual Intercourse

- Anal intercourse - most risky
- Vaginal intercourse - risky
- Oral intercourse - least risky
- Transfer of HIV in intercourse has been documented male to male, male to female and female to male.

#### III. Breast feeding

- There are a small number of cases of an HIV infected mother passing HIV to her newborn through breast milk.
- HIV can be passed at any stage of the disease. Many individuals may not know they are infected.
- HIV is a *fragile* virus outside the human body. Even in a high concentration fluid like blood, this virus cannot survive outside of the body. It begins to die immediately. It is easily killed by exposure to air and drying, by heat, by soap and water, by simple disinfectants (i.e. 70% alcohol or 1:100 bleach and water solution).